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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him 1356-6m

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(Formerly with B. F. Boies & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup
plied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other Islands faith
fully executed.
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THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager
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WILDER & CO.
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets Honolulu,
mer, Paints, Oil, Walls, Salt & Building
Materials of every kind.

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Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
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LEWIS & COOK,
Successors to Lewis & Dickson,
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1856 Fort Street, Honolulu y

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
Made to Order.
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the short-
notice.

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MERCHANDISE.
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FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
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FRANK BROWN Manager.
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[1895-1y]

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BISHOP & COMPANY,
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and Yokohama, Hongkong, and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.; and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-y

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
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MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO
Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-
vate and Wasting Disease.
Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy
for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and
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tion Supplies in any quantity, send for
our Yearly, Monthly and Daily Price List.

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San Francisco, California.
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TO AMEND TRAMWAYS CHARTER

Must Construct and Operate Electric
Line by January 1st, 1897.

EXPENSES OF THE CLIVER LEHUA.
Senator McCandless' Annexation Reso-
lution Unanimously Adopted in the
Senate—Rep. Rycroft Wants Sunday
Concerts—Registration Bill Again.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY, JULY 29TH.

A communication was read from the
House, requesting a Senate com-
mittee to confer regarding Act 8.
President Wilder appointed Senators
Waterhouse, Baldwin and Lyman as
the committee.

A petition was read praying that
\$150 be appropriated for repairs on
Parker Lane. Referred to the Minis-
ter of the Interior.

Minister Smith announced that the
President signed the Act relating to
carnage, Act appropriating \$3800
and the Footbinding Act.

On motion of Senator McCandless,
the Electric Railway bill was indefi-
nitely postponed. Motion carried
without any debate.

The same Senator moved that the
resolution relating to the railway,
recommended by the committee, be
adopted.

Senator Brown amended it by in-
serting "three persons" instead of
"three members," such committee to
report to the Legislature of 1896.
The resolution as amended was
adopted.

Act 12, relating to new trials, was
referred to the Printing Committee.
At 10.25 o'clock the Senate took a
recess until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Senate reassembled,
Senator Lyman moved suspension of
the rules. Carried.

The following new Act was then in-
troduced by Public Lands Committee
and read for information:

An Act to amend Chapter 74 of the
Laws of 1890, entitled "An Act to Per-
mit the Hawaiian Tramways Com-
pany, Limited, to Use and Maintain
Electric Traction."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of
the Republic of Hawaii:
Section 1. Section 2 of an Act en-
titled "An Act to Permit the Hawaiian
Tramways Company, Limited, to Use
and Maintain Electric Traction," be-
ing Chapter 74 of the Laws of 1890, is
hereby amended by adding thereto
five paragraphs, to be numbered 4, 5,
6, 7 and 8, as follows:

4. The authority granted by this Act
to use and maintain electric
power for moving cars must be made
use of and the application of electric-
ity for said purpose completed and
put in good working order prior to
January 1, 1897; otherwise the author-
ity conferred by this Act shall cease
and determine on the date last named.

5. The method of application of
electricity to said purpose shall be
subject to the approval of the Minis-
ter of the Interior, and no use of elec-
tricity shall be made for the purpose
aforesaid until the approval of said
Minister has been obtained. Every
car shall have attached to the front
end when in operation a life saving
device or tender of such pattern or
design as may from time to time be ap-
proved or directed by the Minister of
the Interior.

6. The Minister of the Interior shall
also have power to make rules and
regulations governing the application
of electricity to the moving of cars,
the speed of cars moved by electric-
ity, the frequency of cars, the places
of stopping, the length of time
which cars may remain at any one
place, the cleanliness of cars, and all
other matters connected with the use
of electricity for the purpose aforesaid.

7. No person shall be employed as
a motor-man or driver of a car unless
he has received a license from the
Minister of the Interior. The Minister
shall have the right to call for the dis-
missal of any motor-man if, in his
judgment, the public safety requires
such dismissal. A fee of one dollar
(\$1) shall be charged for license to
motor-men.

8. Failure to comply with any pro-
visions hereof, or any regulations
made by the Minister of the Interior,
subject the company to a penalty of
fifty dollars (\$50) for each offense, to
be recovered before the Police Court
of Honolulu. The payment of such
penalty shall not exempt the company
from such responsibility as may at-
tach for breach of its charter.

The bill was referred to the Printing
Committee.

Senator Baldwin, for the Committee
on Foreign Relations, reported on
Senator McCandless' annexation res-
olution, and recommended it pass as
introduced. The report was unani-
mously adopted.

Act relating to Rights of Way was
read third time.

The Kerosene bill passed third read-
ing also.

House bill relating to District Mag-
istrates was read first time and,
under suspension of rules, was read a
second time and referred to the Ju-
diciary Committee.

At 2 o'clock the Senate adjourned
until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

House of Representatives.
Minister Damon made the follow-
ing answers to questions regarding the

Lehua, propounded by Rep. Richards.
"In answer to the questions of Rep.
Richards, member from the First
District, in regard to the steamer Le-
hua, I have to state that the said
steamer was chartered on May 9th,
1895, at the rate of \$100 per week.

"The steamer has been under the
control of the Customs Bureau, work-
ing in connection with the Depart-
ment of the Attorney General, during
the entire charter, never having been
turned over to the Interior Depart-
ment.

"The expenses connected therewith
have been \$5,928.95."

A communication from the Senate
announced the return of certified en-
grossed Land Act and amendments
thereto.

Rep. Richards reported that the bill
providing for supplementary appropria-
tions for the use of the Govern-
ment had been handed the President
for consideration.

Rep. Rycroft presented the follow-
ing resolution, which provoked consid-
erable discussion:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives that the
Minister of Foreign Affairs be request-
ed to order the Government band to
give concerts of appropriate music
regularly on Sunday afternoons at
such public places as may be conven-
ient."

Rep. Robertson thought the resolu-
tion should be adopted. It had been
before the Advisory Council before
and, although no action had been
taken, those who favored it seemed to
have the best of the argument. Giv-
ing music appropriate to the occasion
could not, as he saw it, tend to make
Sunday in the nature of a holiday.

It would be a harmless diversion for
the working man too hard at work
during the week to be able to attend
at any other time. The women and
children would also be benefitted.

There would be something to look
forward to. The children would be
given pleasure and kept out of mis-
chief, into which they might get were
they in other places. The resolution
was in the interest of the whole com-
munity.

Rep. Kamao thought the resolu-
tion should be most carefully consid-
ered. The working man had all
the week in which to enjoy music.
People might be at church instead of
listening to a band concert.

Rep. Rycroft thought working men
and their families should be given a
chance to hear music once a week.
He had spoken to many about the
feasibility of having Sunday band
concerts and found no opposition. Was
not in favor of all kinds of music.
Certain appropriate selections should
be made. Though the average working
man would be in better condition to
attend church in the evening after hav-
ing heard a good concert. The resolu-
tion was in line with church work.

Minister Smith thought that Sun-
day laws should be strictly guarded.
Each man should be allowed to spend
his Sunday as he saw fit, so long as
he did not interfere with the rights of
others.

Resolution referred to Committee
on Education.

Minister of the Interior not being
present, Minister Smith announced
that the acts regarding carnage, sup-
plementary Government appropria-
tions and preventing foot binding,
had been handed the President for
consideration.

A communication from the Senate
announced the appointment of the
following special committee to meet
in conference with a House committee
on bill No. 8: Senators Waterhouse,
Lyman and Baldwin. Communication
accepted.

Rep. Robertson presented the fol-
lowing joint resolution: "Be it re-
solved by the Senate and House of
Representatives, that a joint com-
mittee consisting of three members
from each branch of the Legislature,
be appointed to report at the next
regular session of the Legislature upon
the question of general registration of
male residents of the Republic, or of
certain classes thereof, and to recom-
mend such legislation as they may
deem proper."

Rep. Halualani informed the House
that Mrs. Kaubane, widow of the
policeman who was killed while mak-
ing an arrest some time ago, had
married again, and that the pension
which the Government had been pay-
ing her should be stopped at once,
and on the table for future consid-
eration.

Rep. Kamao was called to the
chair, Speaker Naone wishing to pre-
sent a resolution looking toward the
reopening of negotiations with the
United States of America to the end
that a treaty of annexation with these
islands to the United States might be
presented during the coming Con-
gress.

Ministers Smith and Damon thought
the matter should receive special at-
tention. The attitude of the Govern-
ment regarding an exation was well
known. Care should be taken that
no mistakes be made just at the pres-
ent time, when the eyes of the world
were on the Republic of Hawaii. The
wording should be most careful.

Speaker Naone wished to know if
the Committee on Foreign Affairs
would go to work immediately on the
resolution, should it be handed to them
for consideration. He had had a talk
with W. R. Castle recently, and had
come to the conclusion that it would
be a good thing to have the resolu-
tion sent to Washington by him, as he was
to leave soon.

Resolution referred to the Committee
on Foreign Relations.

The House resolved itself into Com-
mittee of the Whole for consideration
of Senate amendments to the Land
Act. Rep. Winston was called to the
chair.

Amendments to Section 24 with the
exception of 6 and 7 were concurred in
by the House.

At 12 m House took a recess until
1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION
The House was called to order at
1:35. Consideration of Senate amend-

ments to Land bill was continued in
Committee of the Whole, Rep. Win-
ston in the chair.

Rep. Kamao moved that House
concur in striking out Sections 20, 21,
22 and 23. He thought the Senate was
right. If the Government desired to
reserve any land for those purposes
they should do so before making leases.

Rep. Richards hoped the House
would not concur in the Senate amend-
ments.

In seconding, Rep. Rycroft spoke
earnestly of the provisions in the sec-
tions named. It would be as much as
any Minister's official head was worth
to set prejudicial to the public inter-
est regarding leases of large tracts of
land.

Rep. Bond supported the motion of
Rep. Richards not to concur. Carried.

Minister Smith said Section 23 was
something entirely new to him. It
was altogether different from the one
as in the original bill and passed by
the House. The substitute section
was foreign to general leases, the
subject matter of the original section.

On motion of Rep. Richards the
House unanimously refused to concur
in amended Section 23.

Section 45 provoked considerable
discussion. The Attorney-General
thought the Senate did right in
striking out the provision which said
a homesteader should lose his lease if
liquor of any kind was distilled upon
the premises. He believed in punish-
ing the guilty, but there could be no
justice in making the innocent suffer.

Rep. Richards was opposed to pros-
ecuting women and children. If
liquor was made on the land it would
be the wife and children of the
guilty party who would suffer.

Rep. Rycroft spoke from experi-
ences that had come to his notice in
Hawaii. The women and children
were always cognizant of liquor mak-
ing when it was done on the premi-
ses. As a matter of fact, every woman
and child in the neighborhood knew
about it. If the provision was passed
it would prevent liquor making.

Rep. Hauuana favored the provision
making leases subject to cancellation
if liquor was manufactured on the
land. The Senate only added another
to their long list of mistakes in strik-
ing it out.

By a vote of 6 to 5 the House
concurred in the Senate amended section.

Section 49 was concurred in after an
amendment making "60" read instead
of "30" days, etc.

Minister Smith said the provisions
of Section 63 relating to conditions of
right of purchase leases made the
text of improvements in Paragraph
3 too short. The section was not con-
curred in.

Section 68, regarding violations of
less conditions, thirty days notice
was made obligatory before Com-
missioners could, with or without legal
process, take possession of such lease,
etc.

The Attorney-General was of the
opinion that this would work a hard-
ship against the Government. If a
lease is forfeited, the Government
should be in a position to step in and
take possession. He moved House
nonconcur. Carried.

Sections 24, 29, 31, 40, 43, 45, 49, 50,
52, 53, 54, 59 and 60 were concurred in
by the House.

Sections not concurred in were to
strike out 20, 21, 22 and 23. Sections
28, 42, 55, 66, 68, 72, 73, 80, 81
and 91. The title was not con-
curred in on suggestion of Attorney-
General that further investigation was
necessary, to see if all land laws and
amendments had been covered.

The committee rose and reported
progress as above.

Third reading was concluded, and
the bill will go to a conference com-
mittee.

A communication was read from the
Senate transmitting engrossed
copies of Senate Bill No. 15, relating
to Labor Commission and repealing
Acts 4 and 11 of the Executive and
Advisory Councils. House Bill No. 4,
regulation of currency with Senate
amendments. House bills 12 and 13,
concerning withdrawal of kerosene
from Custom House, and acquisition
of rights-of-way with Senate amend-
ments.

The House was notified of the in-
definite postponement of the Electric
Railway bill.

On motion of Attorney-General,
House bill No. 13 was made special
order for Tuesday.

At 4:15 the House adjourned till 10
o'clock Tuesday morning.

Contract for N. G. H. Supplies.
Contracts for furnishing the sup-
plies of the commissary depart-
ment of the National Guard for the
six months beginning August 1st,
were awarded yesterday as follows:
Lewis & Company—butter, 22½
cents per pound, bacon, 14 cents;
ham, 14 cents, coffee, 22½ cents;
corned beef, 7½ cents. Henry
Davis & Company—potatoes, 1
cent. Woodlawn Dairy—milk, 7
cents per quart. Luiz Andrade—
bread, 2 7/8 cents. The meat con-
tract was awarded the Metropolitan
Meat Company.

Among the numerous persons who
have been cured of rheumatism by
Chamberlain's Pain Balm, mention
should be made of Mrs. Emily
Thorne, of Toledo, Wash., who says:
"I have never been able to procure
any medicine that would relieve me
of rheumatism like Chamberlain's
Pain Balm. I have also used it for
lame back with great success. It is
the best liniment I have ever used,
and I take pleasure in recommend-
ing it to my friends." For sale by
all medical dealers. BEVER, SMITH
& Co., Agents.

MARSHAL HITCHCOCK RESIGNS.

A. M. Brown Will be Marshal of
the Islands August 1st.

H. R. Hitchcock of Molokai Probable
Deputy—E. G. Hitchcock Returns
to Hilo as Sheriff.

On the first day of August, Dep-
uty Marshal Brown will assume the
duties consequent to his commis-
sion as Marshal of the Islands, E.

G. Hitchcock who has served in
that capacity for two years past re-
turning to his old post as sheriff of
Hawaii. It is generally understood
that H. R. Hitchcock, deputy sher-
iff of Molokai, will be called to fill
the position of deputy under Mar-
shal Brown. Mr. Hitchcock and
wife will leave for their home in
Hilo a week from today.

Although this change in the per-
sonnel of the police department
has been in the wind for some
months past, it has been delayed
pending Marshal Hitchcock's pos-
sible reconsideration of his plan to
return to Hilo. As is well known,
Mr. Hitchcock accepted the mar-
shalship temporarily, leaving his
business interests on the Island of
Hawaii at the urgent request of the
Cabinet. Although every effort
has been made to influence Mr.
Hitchcock to continue in office, he
believes that his present duty calls
him to Hawaii.

Mr. Brown, who is soon to be-
come the present marshal's chief,
though a young man has shown
himself fully deserving of the pro-
motion and enjoys the confidence of
the Government and the people of
the islands generally.

H. R. Hitchcock, who will serve
as deputy marshal is the eldest son
of the retiring marshal, and during
his connection with the police de-
partment of the islands has shown
himself to possess the qualities
that have marked the success of
his father. The new deputy will
probably come to Honolulu on the
next trip of the Mokoli.

ANOTHER BACHELOR TO GO
D. W. Roach Soon to Wed a
Charming Young Lady.

Invitations are out announcing
the marriage of Miss Annie Schim-
melfennig to D. W. Roach at the
residence of the lady's mother,
Hotel street, Monday, August 5th.
8:30 p. m.

Mr. Roach has resided in this
city a number of years and is de-
servedly popular among all classes.
Commencing life in the face of in-
numerable difficulties, he has, by
assiduous attention to business,
succeeded in building up a lucra-
tive trade as a tinsmith, enjoy-
ing a reputation second to
none in his line. The Pantheon
tinsmith parlor, of which Mr.
Roach is the sole proprietor, is a
most popular establishment. There
the friends of genial "Billy" repair
to receive the comforts so desirable
to the outer man, and add their
shining quarters to well filled cof-
fers, always receiving full value.
Now that he enjoys a lucrative
business, the desire is but natural
to settle down and do his duty as
a good citizen should.

The young lady is among the
most charming in the city. Pos-
sessed, as she is, of rare beauty of
face, with many noble qualities of
mind and heart and character,
which have endeared her to a large
circle of admirers, makes her emi-
nently fitted to grace the responsi-
bilities upon which she is soon to
enter.

ARTHUR M. BROWN, WHO WILL BE MARSHAL
OF THE ISLANDS AFTER AUGUST 1ST.

G. Hitchcock who has served in
that capacity for two years past re-
turning to his old post as sheriff of
Hawaii. It is generally understood
that H. R. Hitchcock, deputy sher-
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Hitchcock to continue in office, he
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him to Hawaii.

DURRELL'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

Prima Facie Case as Made Out by President Cleveland

SENATE HEARS CORRESPONDENCE

Minister Damon to Introduce an Act Exempting Public Libraries from Taxation—Committee on Electric Railway Recommends Naming Commission

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY, JULY 26TH.

Minister Hatch read the following letter in reply to Senator McCandless' request:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, July 21, 1895.

Hon. F. M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the affidavit of James Durrell, from which it appears Durrell was born in the State of Louisiana in 1858, and resided in the United States until September, 1894. He then came to this city and obtained temporary employment as a cook at the Arlington Hotel. On November 8, 1894, he purchased the lease and goodwill of a cigar store, soda water and fruit stand, and gradually built up a lucrative business. On the 9th of January last, while quietly seated in his store, he was arrested without explanation or information of any charge against him, confined in jail on common prison fare until the 27th of February following, a period of seven weeks, and then discharged without any trial, charges, explanation or opportunity of defense; nor has he, since his release, been informed of the cause of his arrest.

He declares that he has never by word or deed forfeited his allegiance to or right of protection by a government; that he has neither done nor spoken anything directly or indirectly against the Government of Hawaii or its laws; that he has never expressed sentiments antagonistic to that Government, or in any manner counselled, encouraged, aided or abetted its enemies, either in armed rebellion or secret plotting; and that he never possessed any information which under existing laws it was his duty to report to your government.

These statements establish, in the opinion of the President of the United States, a prima facie claim for substantial indemnity from the Hawaiian Government to Mr. Durrell. I am instructed, therefore, to bring this case to the attention of the Hawaiian authorities, leaving no doubt in their minds of the confidence felt in Washington "that the Government of Hawaii will not refuse to tender adequate reparation to this injured citizen of the United States, nor hesitate to take prompt measures to exonerate him from the imputation which this arbitrary treatment has left upon his good name."

With sentiments of high esteem, I am, Sir, very respectfully, (Signed) ALBERT S. WILLIS, E. E. & M. F., U. S. A.

The Minister stated that the Government would investigate the matter and send a reply to the communication.

Senator Schmidt, for the Finance Committee, made a verbal report on the petition from the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, asking for exemption from taxes. The committee favored the object of the petition and recommended that a Joint Resolution pass remitting the taxes of 1894 and exempting the Association for the future.

Senator Lyman thought that the resolution should be made to cover the Hilo Reading Room and similar institutions on the other islands.

Minister Smith stated that the Minister of Finance would introduce an Act which would cover everything under discussion, and on motion the resolution was laid on the table awaiting the introduction of the new bill.

Senator Lyman read the following report:

HON. W. C. WILDER, President of the Senate.

DEAR SIR:—Your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements has been referred House bill No. 6, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Honolulu Electric Railway Company," have endeavored to consider the matter carefully, and beg to report, that we find that there are a number of matters that require careful consideration before a franchise covering such a long period can be granted.

One of these matters is, that some of the streets proposed to be used for this purpose are quite too narrow, and it would be really a menace to the public safety, unless widened at a large expense to the Government, before granting such use to any person or corporation.

Another matter is, to enquire into the methods and the different systems of transmission of the electric power to be used, by overhead wires, or whether we should not require an underground system of transmission of electricity, both to guard the safety of the public and also not to materially interfere with our very important public convenience, the telephone system, now in operation under a franchise.

And the feature of a large proportion of the stock being non-assessable also requires attention.

In view of these considerations your committee begs to present the following Joint Resolution herewith submitted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President be authorized to appoint a commission of three members to consider the subject of a franchise for electric street railways in Honolulu, and the granting of a franchise for such purpose and terms and limitations which should be placed upon such franchise, and report to the Legislature thereon.

The report was received to be considered with the bill.

Senator McCandless introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, it is eminently fitting that

the Legislature at its present special session should make an expression on the political idea which is so important a part of the constitutional structure and popular following of the Republic of Hawaii, be it

Resolved, that the Senate and House of Representatives hereby declare a new fealty to the policy of annexation of this country to the United States of America.

Resolved, that we put forth the sentiment in the firm belief and sincere hope that all who have the true interests of the nation at heart and that all who support or are friendly to the Republic of Hawaii will be impelled to even greater continued effort to bring about the relation sought.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Waterhouse, for the Finance Committee, made a report on Senate bill No. 8, making additional appropriation. The committee killed several items that had been inserted by the House.

Senator Brown reported that the Judiciary Committee had drafted a new bill in place of the one before the Senate, relating to motions for new trials.

Senator Brown read a bill amending the law relating to contracts with mail steamers. The Act is word for word the same as the existing law, with the exception that the new bill allows the steamers free pilotage.

The bill passed first reading and under suspension of rules, was read second time by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Senator Brown stated that he introduced the bill on the request of the steamship companies.

Copies of a general report of the Labor Commission were distributed.

Senate bill No. 8, was taken up. On motion the Senate did not approve of the amendments made by the House. The bill will now be considered by the Conference Committee.

The title of the Labor Commission Act was amended and the bill passed third reading.

Senator McCandless moved that the Electric Railway bill be considered, but no action was taken on account of the absence of five members.

At 11:10 o'clock, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives

The House was called to order by Speaker Naone at the usual hour.

Bill 16 A, relating to appeals from district to circuit courts, was reported ready for distribution by the Printing Committee.

Rep. Kaeo reported for the committee appointed to investigate certain matters in the Marshal's department. Caps, clothing and ammunition had been paid for by members of the police force. It was recommended by the committee that the sum of \$450 spent by the police for ammunition be refunded to them.

Rep. Kaeo presented with his report the following letter from Senior Captain Parker to Marshal Hitchcock, certified as being correct by the latter:

"In reply to your question as to the amount of money paid by the members of the regular police force for ammunition, etc., used in target practice, I beg to state that it has been customary since the first of January, 1894, to assess each member of the shooting squad the sum of \$1 per month.

"This squad averages thirty in number, being composed of the members of different watches.

"The amounts so assessed have been expended for powder, lead, primers, material for target, reloading tools, etc.

"The total amount assessed from January, 1894, being about \$450.

"During the first few months of 1895 no target practice was indulged in by the police force and consequently no assessment levied."

Rep. Kaeo's report was laid on the table for future consideration.

Rep. Richards introduced the following resolution relating to the bill providing for registration of male residents in the Republic of Hawaii:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that a joint committee, consisting of four members from each branch of the Legislature, be appointed, to report at the next regular session of the Legislature, on Bill 14, entitled 'An Act to provide for the registration of male residents in the Republic of Hawaii.'"

Ordered engrossed and translated.

Rep. Hanuana had a resolution to offer which he considered to be of interest to members of the House only. After much discussion as to whether or not the House should be cleared, Speaker Naone decided in favor of such action.

After the public was again admitted to the hall, Speaker Naone, evidently continuing the business carried on in secret session, announced that he had another letter from the Secretary of the Labor Commission. This proved to be an announcement that the last preliminary general report of the Labor Commission had been printed.

Bill 16A, relating to appeals from district courts, passed second reading after several amendments had been made.

At 11:30 House took a recess until 1:30 p.m. in order to be photographed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at 1:45.

On motion of Rep. Richards, Bill No. 6, making supplementary appropriations for use of the Government for a period of two years, was referred to Committee on Passed Bills.

Report of the committee on investigation of certain expenditures in the police department, was taken up.

Replying to a question by Rep. Kaeo, explanations were made by Rep. Kaeo and Richards concerning amount of money expended by the police for ammunition used in target practice.

Minister Smith moved that action on the report be deferred until he could investigate the matter.

Rep. Hanuana moved that the bill should be referred to the committee on public lands and internal improvements.

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was more than some others could say.

The motion to defer was carried, and, at 2:10, there being no further business, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY, JULY 28.

Rep. Robertson presented the report of committee appointed to consider the Military bill. After meeting officers of the National Guard and a committee from the Sharpshooters several changes were recommended looking toward the retention of the body known as the Sharpshooters. Among other changes the committee proposed the following:

1. Change title so as to read, "An Act to establish and regulate the National Guard of Hawaii and Sharpshooters."

2. Insert a new section to be known as Section 2, which shall be as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief may also organize a company of sharpshooters, which shall not be a part of the National Guard, but shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed for their government by the Commander-in-Chief. Provided, however, that such company of sharpshooters shall not be uniformed, nor subject to drill duties, unless called out on active service, and shall not necessarily be a part of any battalion or regimental formation."

3. Insert another section to be called Section 41, which shall be as follows: "No commissioned officer of the Sharpshooters shall rank as commissioned line officers of the National Guard."

Report of the committee was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Richards reported Senate bill No. 12, relating to telegraph wires, printed; bill 16 A engrossed; joint resolution relating to registration of male residents of the islands, engrossed.

Bill 16 A was brought up for consideration.

Rep. Robertson thought that, notwithstanding the legislative patch work of the previous day on the bill, it should be indefinitely postponed. The author of the bill did not possess originality enough to produce anything new, hence he had resorted to copying an old bill which was not applicable to the present needs. He was ashamed to send such a bill to the Senate.

Rep. Kamao thought it necessary for the bill to pass on account of the heavy expenses under the present law in circuits other than this.

Upon being put to vote, Rep. Robertson's motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Communication received from the Senate reported bills concerning diseases among animals, and granting extension of saloon licenses. Laid on table. The Senate refused to concur in House amendments to the Appropriation bill.

A motion was made that the joint resolution on registration be read second time.

This immediately provoked strenuous objection. Rep. Rycroft moved that the vote of the previous day, passing the resolution, be reconsidered. This was favorably received and the resolution was again read.

The Military bill was taken up for second reading, but, as no Hawaiian printed copies were available, the bill was referred to the Printing Committee.

The clerk was instructed to ask the Senate for a conference on the Appropriation bill.

Senate bill on ocean cables was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At 12 m. the House adjourned till 10 a.m. Monday.

The Hawaiian Band will give its last concert Wednesday evening the members then will take a holiday for a month on full pay.

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LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Rumor of New Steamer for Island Traffic

PLEASURE PARTY AT BALDWIN'S

Deputy Sheriff Dickey Resigns—Tourists Visit Haleakala—Rev. Mr. Birnie's Vacation Work—Vessels Arrive From the Coast—Personal Notes.

MAUI, July 27.—Last evening at Kaluanui, Mrs. B. D. Baldwin gave a most enjoyable social dancing party. In spite of the rain of the early evening Makawao's young people turned out in goodly numbers, and some fifteen young couples tripped the floor to excellent music furnished by a native string band. The interior of the house was tastefully decorated with greens, and off the dining-room was a cool and delightful arbor of greens lighted by Chinese lanterns. Dancing was kept up till near midnight, with a short intermission, during which refreshments of lemonade, sandwiches and cake were served.

Rumor is abroad here of a new steamship line to run to Maui and Hawaii in the near future. Soundings are to be made at Kahului, on the windward side of Maui, and on the leeward side at Keawakapu, near Makana. The steamer to be put on is said to be larger than the Kinau, with good accommodations for passengers and freight, so if the rumor should prove correct a reduction in rates to Honolulu may be expected.

Rev. D. P. Birnie, of Honolulu, is stopping at Mrs. Bailey's in Makawao and will occupy the pulpit in Makawao Foreign church tomorrow morning. He intends bringing his family up next week to enjoy a month of Makawao's bracing air.

C. W. Dickey has resigned his position as deputy sheriff of Makawao district, to take effect August 1st. W. H. King will be transferred from Wailuku to Makawao, and George Carter, late of Waihee plantation, is to be appointed deputy sheriff of Wailuku. Mr. Dickey intends leaving soon for the Coast to engage in his chosen work as an architect.

Last Monday evening at D. D. Baldwin's residence, "Glenside," Haiku, the Young Ladies Dancing club held their usual fortnightly hop. A dozen couples or more were in attendance, and dancing was continued till about 11 o'clock, after which light refreshments were served.

During the week a party of young men visited the crater of Haleakala, spending a couple of days in its mysterious depths. Another party went to the top and viewed glorious the sunrise and sunset. The Craig-ealie House is appreciated by such parties, especially those who have been up there in former days, when all the shelter to be found was a cold, dreary, dirty cave, or a bare ledge of rocks.

Ernest Ross, of Honolulu, is making a two weeks visit at Haleakala ranch.

Summering on the mountain side is quite popular at present. Uka-lele hotel, below Puu Nianian, and "Idlewild" are at present occupied, and the Olinda House and Kaihili, or Pale o ka Moa, will be so next week.

The regular monthly literary will be held Friday evening, August 2d, at Maunaloa Seminary, Makawao.

A camping party from Lahaina passed through the district on Monday last, from Hana way, having made the tour of the island. Henry Dickenson, George Hayseldon and Alfred Hayseldon composed the party.

The brig J. D. Spreckels, Christiansen master, arrived Sunday, 14 days from San Francisco, with a general cargo of merchandise. She sailed Wednesday, with a cargo of Haiku and Paia sugar, and with Miss Mary Fleming as a passenger. Miss Fleming goes to Oregon to attend school.

The three-masted schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, reached port Tuesday, 19 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for the H. C. & S. Co. She is to proceed from here to Fanning Island.

The barkentine Forest Queen, Dyredorg master, arrived Wednesday, 25 days from Tacoma, with lumber for Kahului R. R. Co. Weather clear and pleasant.

Mrs. R. P. Myers, Mrs. H. E. Field, of New York, and Misses Clark and Layton, will leave by the next steamer to spend three months in Japan. Mrs. Myers will go for the benefit of her health.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., PREAR, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT FROM ILLNESS

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. HANG CHEONG.

An admission was made to a police officer by H. C. that he had bought spirituous liquor from T. B. for the purpose of selling it to the defendant. He was also told the story on the trial of T. B. for selling the liquor. He would be clear, or that he the officer would "do the square thing by him." Held that there was no error not to exclude the admission on the trial of H. C. for perjury.

An officer read to the jury his memorandum in writing of a statement made to him by the defendant which was objected to. It not appearing under what instructions this went to the jury and the bill of exceptions not raising the objection the court refused to consider it.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

On the 19th of last March at Wailuku, Maui, the defendant was taken into custody and taken to the Sheriff's office and there questioned by Sheriff Andrews and Deputy Sheriff Dickey as to his part in a transaction alleged to have just occurred. He said substantially that he had bought a bottle of spirituous liquor at Wing Wo Tai's store of Toong Soong \$1 and receiving back 50 cents change. It appears by the evidence that defendant said he had bought the liquor for one Ah Chong and just as he had delivered it to him an officer took the bottle, arrested defendant and took him and defendant to the Sheriff's office.

At the trial of Toong Soong on the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license the defendant was offered as a witness to prove the sale. Having denied upon oath that he bought the liquor he was charged with perjury, and was duly committed for trial. An indictment was found against him, and his trial proceeded with before a jury, at the last June Term 1895 of the Circuit Court Second Circuit. During the trial, in order to prove the truth of the allegations, that the defendant did buy the spirituous liquor of Toong Soong the denial of which by defendant was assigned as perjury, the Sheriff, L. A. Andrews, was offered as a witness to show defendant's admission of the fact. The admission was objected to as having been obtained by duress while defendant was under arrest.

He does not appear to have been charged with any definite offense. It is no offense under our law to buy spirituous liquor from a person not having a license to sell. The Sheriff says he "probably was under arrest then, but I wanted him as a witness." The Sheriff testified that "defendant said to me that he had bought the liquor but did not know that it was for the purpose of prosecuting the seller. On cross examination the Sheriff said 'I told him that if he told the same story he would be clear.' This was objected to on the ground that the admission was not voluntary but was made under a promise that he would be 'clear.' We do not find in this evidence of the Sheriff that a promise was made defendant which induced the original statement that he had bought the liquor. 'If he told the same story' must mean, if he should tell on the trial of Toong Soong for selling liquor, the same story then just told, that he had bought the liquor.

Deputy Sheriff Dickey's evidence is to the same effect, except that he took down in writing the defendant's statement as to his buying the liquor. This was read to the jury under objection and the objection was overruled. The law is that where a person has made a memorandum of the statement of another, he, the writer when offered as a witness, may refresh his memory therefrom but may not read the memorandum to the jury as the statement of the other person, nor may it be filed as evidence. See 1 Greenl. Ev. 436, 439. Exactly what was done in this case does not appear. The memorandum is not on file, and the Clerk's minutes do not state that it was offered as evidence, and it does not appear under what instructions this evidence went to the jury. The bill of exceptions does not set out an objection to the memorandum being read as evidence, and we cannot consider it here.

Mr. Dickey said: "I told him we would do the square thing by him if he told the same story in Court." We understand this to be merely a promise, as in Sheriff Andrews' case, that if defendant should adhere to the statement that he had bought the liquor, when called in Court as a witness, the officer would "do the square thing by him." No promise was made to him before he admitted that he had bought the liquor.

The statute, Law of Evidence (Comp. Laws p. 379) reads: "No confession which is tendered in evidence on any trial, shall be rejected on the ground that a promise or threat has been held out to the person confessing, unless the judge or other presiding officer shall be of opinion that the inducement was really calculated to cause an untrue admission of guilt to be made."

The presiding judge did not exclude the admission nor does it appear that he was asked to do so, and we cannot find that his discretion was not rightly and legally exercised. The exceptions are overruled. A. M. Brown for prosecution, A.

Ross and A. S. Hartwell for defendant Honolulu, July 23, 1895

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands

JUNE TERM, 1895

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., PREAR, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER, SITTING IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT FROM ILLNESS

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. PH. KAHOO-HANGHANO

Exceptions from Second Circuit

P. K. was charged with larceny and the witnesses for the prosecution testified that the knife, the subject of the larceny, had been seen by them in his possession, and that he had admitted that the knife was not his but that he had taken it by mistake. It was also shown that the owner of the knife had missed it a few minutes after the defendant had left his house. Held that a *prima facie* case was made out and properly submitted to the jury, and that the verdict would not be set aside, the evidence on behalf of the defendant not being sufficient to warrant such a ruling.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER

The defendant was tried before the District Magistrate of Makawao, Maui, for larceny in the third degree; he was found guilty and appealed to the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit at term, where he was unanimously convicted of the offense by the jury. And his case now comes before this Court upon an exception to the overruling of his motion for a new trial, based upon the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and weight of evidence.

Defendant's counsel claimed, that taking the evidence for the prosecution to be true, it was not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case against his client, because the evidence of the taking of the knife, the subject of the larceny, was only circumstantial and that the stolen property was not seen in the defendant's possession until after a lapse of thirty days.

"The mere proof of possession of stolen property is not sufficient to constitute larceny yet when accompanied by a false explanation of its possession, a *prima facie* case is made and it should be submitted to the jury." Republic of Hawaii v. Pabu, 10 Haw.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution by the name of Anderson testified that the defendant, with a companion, came to his house at Keasala, Makawao, and asked for food, which he supplied to them; that his knife, which was of peculiar construction, the handle being studded with brass nails, was lying on the table where they were eating; that about three minutes after the defendant departed the knife was missed and that he had not seen it since. Two other witnesses testified that while in company with the defendant they saw him have a knife which they recognized as belonging to Anderson, and on being asked about it the defendant admitted that the knife was Anderson's, but that he had taken it by mistake. This evidence un rebutted would justify a verdict against the defendant.

The defendant introduced witnesses to prove an *alibi*. The man whom Anderson said came with the defendant to his house denied having visited the Anderson place on the day in question. Two others swore that they went to Wailuku in company with the defendant on that day, and in addition to this, one witness testified that he was present at the time the knife was said to have been seen in the defendant's possession, and that he did not hear any conversation which passed between the parties in regard to the ownership of the knife. The defendant denied that he was at Anderson's, or that he had admitted to the other witnesses that the knife was Anderson's. On the contrary he claimed that the knife that he had was his own.

A *prima facie* case having been made out by the prosecution it was properly submitted to the jury, who failed to believe the witnesses for the defendant, and we do not find that the evidence introduced on his behalf was of such a character as would warrant a ruling that the verdict was contrary to the weight of evidence.

The exceptions are overruled. Dep. Marshal A. M. Brown for prosecution; Kahookano for defendant. Honolulu, July 25, 1895.

College Boys Roughing It.

The party of college boys who are roughing it on Kauai, have been heard from. They report excellent hunting in the mountains back of Makaweli. Six wild cattle and seventy goats were killed on the first and second days respectively. The party is made up of Messrs Albert, James and Allan Judd, Edward Damon and H. Twombly, with Francis Gay and Aubrey Robinson of Makaweli. They will go around the island next week, starting from Makaweli on horseback, and journeying as far as Haena Point, where the road abruptly ends. Boats will be taken from there until past Kilauea, when the journey will be resumed on horseback.

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF IT.

The article published in another column, written by "Webb," the veteran correspondent of the Boston Journal, clearly forecasts the policy settled upon by Mr. Cleveland in paying up the bad political debts he has contracted by his treatment of the Hawaiian question. The demand made upon this Government is nothing more or less than the first move in carrying out the scheme. It makes little difference whether Mr. Cleveland presses his claim or opens the door for England to go forward with the work. The result is the same—the Hawaiian Republic stands the chance of being put at a disadvantage.

The Journal remarking on the plan says "Great Britain has been encouraged to fresh policies of aggression by her easy success in browbeating and fleecing Nicaragua. She has become convinced that the present National Administration is either utterly servile or utterly incompetent, and she believes that our hour of weakness is her opportunity."

"The British Foreign Office is understood to be preparing to press its claim upon the Hawaiian Republic in behalf of those British conspirators who were imprisoned or banished for plotting in the late rebellion to destroy American lives and property with dynamite and devote Honolulu to pillage. This impudent demand that they should be not only pardoned, but compensated for such inconvenience as they may have suffered makes the nation which had no mercy for the Irish patriots a spectacle for gods and men."

"And all of these embarrassments and perils, it should be clearly born in mind, are of our own inviting. If President Harrison had been re-elected, or if President Cleveland had followed the accepted principals and traditions of American statesmanship, Great Britain never would have dared to offer such an affront to the American people as is involved in her present hostile and overbearing policy toward friendly republics. She never would have even dreamed of it. These complications, with all their serious possible consequences, are the direct result of two years of scandalous feebleness and bungling at Washington."

SHARPSHOOTERS AND DRILL.

We question very much whether the recommendation of the Military Committee of the House regarding the status of the Sharpshooters' company will tend to increase the efficiency of that organization when called into active service. Should the Military bill be amended as proposed by the committee the Sharpshooters will enjoy immunity from the instruction and training that go to make up a good soldier and at the same time its officers are placed on an even footing with those who have labored hard to raise the military standard of the National Guard. If the Sharpshooters anticipate filling the military bill which the name implies, they should have the best drilled company as well as being the best marksmen of the country. If the amendment is followed out the Sharpshooters become a company of individuals specially favored except when called into active service, whereupon the Commander-in-Chief finds that he has a band of men, brave, willing and good shots, but lacking in that all-important feature of military success—organization.

From a military point of view they constitute a heterogeneous mass that is hard to handle quickly and effectively simply from a lack of proficiency in company movements. It was said of the soldiers in the civil war that the first three years were spent in learning how to fight. Just so the Sharpshooters will find that if called into active service, they will spend a good portion of their time in learning how to handle themselves.

There is no particular necessity that the company should be uni-

formed or be held to the strict drill regulations that appear so distasteful, but if the members want to be in condition to do the best service when the time for action does come, they certainly ought to gain some experience in the school of the soldier and company. It is the company that moves as one man, and when a command is given knows how to execute it in the shortest time possible, in which the commander of a military force places the greatest confidence. We trust that the Sharpshooters will never be required to go into action, but the presence of the military indicates a necessity, and it is the duty of every member to prepare himself to do the most efficient service when called upon to go into the field.

When one wants to know anything of true Americanism send him to a European, seems to be the principle on which some people of the community have established their school of American politics. Unfortunately this has been the policy pursued by a clique of American politicians, and they have waked up to the fact that the foundation of their pretty system is laid in sand. The spirit of Mugwumpery never stood at a lower ebb than it does today, and every turn of the political wheel sinks it deeper in the mire of its own impotency. As is remarked by the New York Sun: "A fashion of distrusting everything American, as low and vulgar and inferior, was started among these simple or affected people, and they took to posing as censors and exemplars. But that folly is now passing away. It is ceasing to be in vogue even among the political simpletons who were once most impressed by it."

The independence of the so-called independent journals of the city is characteristic of the man who was described as a "born kicker." It is an independence born of a disposition to see nothing that is good in the action of any man or government, forever picturing a "nigger in the wood-pile," no matter to what straits of deception and distortion of facts it may be pressed to make the representation fairly plausible. Considering the editorial sources of the independence we don't know that anything better can be expected. So long as there is printers ink and paper and an easy-going public it is natural to suppose that certain individuals will air their personal spite and ill-feeling in public print, but it is a question how far these cantankerous spirits should be allowed to go. We fully agree with the sentiment expressed by the Time that it is about time some of the pessimistic editorial forces were turned toward a policy tending to build up the public institutions of the country. Honest criticism is always acceptable, but when the critic degenerates to a foul-mouthed vender of gross misrepresentations, the public has a right, and is in fact in duty bound to call a halt in the proceedings.

The Outlook, remarking on the success of the Summer School movement in the United States, says: "Those who doubted the value of these schools, and who questioned the utility of the Chautauqua movement, have come to recognize that the movement which Chautauqua popularized to such a degree that more than sixty assemblies are now meeting in different parts of the country—and it is estimated that more than one person in every hundred of our entire population visits yearly one or the other of these schools—was in no sense ephemeral, but grew out of the educational needs of the country, and has organized a great group of educational instrumentalities in almost all departments throughout the United States." The Summer School has passed beyond the experimental stage, and every effort should be put forth to assure the establishment of the proposed school for teachers which educationalists of this country propose to inaugurate next year.

A rival who doesn't advertise is not a rival.—Printers Ink.

MAKE SATURDAY THE HOLIDAY.

Sunday observance has occupied more or less prominence in the community of late and now Representative Rycroft comes forward with a resolution that resurrects the Sunday band concert question again. This is done, so it is stated, in behalf of the workingman who does not have an opportunity to listen to music during the week and Mr. Rycroft also remarks in support of the proposition that it is music alone the people want, no dancing or other frivolities being allowed in connection therewith. While we do not question the integrity of the supporters of Sunday band concerts when they ask for the music and nothing more, they appear to forget that the Sunday concert is simply an entering wedge that is liable to be followed by liberty amounting to little short of a general desecration of the Sabbath.

The working classes should certainly be given consideration in the premises, but over and above all is to be considered the moral influence which this request is to exert in the community. These little so-called religious liberties always tend to expand rather than contract and when the loophole is once opened there is little telling where it will end. The Representative says he does not want Sunday dances, but it will not be long before some one else does. No one questions the civil right of a man or woman to dance on Sunday if they want. If the band is to play on Sunday and it should happen to be in the vicinity of a dance hall, why shouldn't the people dance if they so desire? "What's the harm?" This has been the tendency in other communities and there is no reason to expect that Honolulu religious liberals differ from the general run of humanity.

If the Legislature wants to do something that will benefit the working man materially and morally it will make a move to have Saturday afternoon observed as a half holiday for a certain portion of the year if not the whole of it. Then the working man can don his holiday attire and take his family to listen to the band without the least interference with that part of the community to whom Sunday gaiety is particularly obnoxious. This government cannot afford to become the sponsor of customs which tend toward lowering the moral standard of the country.

While there was no necessity of side-tracking the Electric Railway bill, the Senate committee made a good move in offering an amendment to the Act giving the Tramways Company the right to introduce an electric system. That company has allowed its privilege to slumber in innocuous desuetude long enough and it is high time it ceased to play the part of the dog in the manger. Eighteen months is ample time in which to reach a decision and go forward with the work of construction, if it is the honest intention of the corporation to modernize its street railway systems in a manner that will answer the demands of the public. The House can improve upon the Senate measure by requiring the road to be in process of reconstruction early in 1896 and that electricity shall be introduced on all the routes of the present system before the close of the year.

It has been said that a man's success in public office depends very much upon the capability of his predecessor. There is every reason to believe however that under Marshal Brown the police department will continue to hold the high standard to which it was brought by the retiring Marshal Hitchcock. Mr. Brown has had good training and as deputy marshal has displayed the qualities that will assure his success as chief of the department. The departure of Mr. Hitchcock will be universally regretted, but there is no little satisfaction in the fact that he leaves the department in good hands and although he goes to another island he does not sever his connection with the work for

which he has shown himself to be so admirably fitted.

The construction of first class business blocks in different portions of the city is one of the best evidences of healthy progress that the country can offer. Every dollar expended in replacing wooden fire traps by modern brick buildings is money in the pocket of the community, to say nothing of the improved appearance of the business sections.

If the members of the Sharpshooter's company do not want to spend the time to learn the foundation principles of company movements, the best place for them is in the police department where they will be under the direction of the marshal. Suppose for instance the company should be ordered into the field with one of the regular or volunteer companies and the commanding officer wanted to deploy the companies as skirmishers, where would the sharpshooters be and which company would execute the commands with the best despatch? The questions does not have to be asked twice. Knowledge of military commands and ability to execute them promptly is half the battle. Nothing has ever been gained by being only partially prepared.

Why Treat Your Friends

better than yourself? Why advise friends to take something for their coughs when you neglect yours? There's no positive cure for consumption in advanced stages. Nip the cough with a dose of

PUTNAM'S

CHERRY COUGH

COMFORT

Continue with a few more and cure it.

Treat yourself generously and thoughtfully, as you do your friends. Pleasant to take for old or young, and should be in the Family Medicine Chest always.

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Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc. with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,

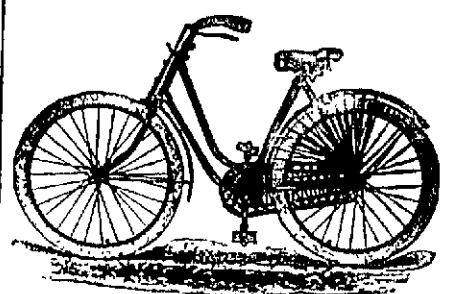
Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.

Telephone No. 350. 3878

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent

Timely Topics

July 26, 1895.



This season has seen a strikingly new development of popular tastes.

The bicycle manufacturers cannot turn out their wares half fast enough to supply the demand for wheels and more especially ladies wheels.

The roads in the East as well as in Honolulu are lined with women of every class of society whirling on little saddles and rubber tires.

Immediately that big hysterical voice of the public begins to ask what are we coming to?

Where are the home staying women? What has become of the eternal feminine? She has put on a pair of bloomers and has taken to the road!

People write solemn articles saying that this is only one straw showing which way the wind blows; that it is the beginning of a total change in social and physical conditions

The fact is that women never more truly showed themselves in the character they started out to maintain in the Garden of Eden, than in the present craze.

It is one that need alarm no one. Bicycling is a most healthful and beneficial exercise, and the hundreds or thousands of women who, women like, have taken it up simply because it is the fashion, will derive nothing but good from it.

It is one of the most sensible fads we have had for a long time.

The average boy or girl does not have what may fairly be considered the normal lung capacity, yet nobody in the schools is actually taught how to breathe properly. The result is that, if the growing is permitted to attain its full physical growth without special attention, the time may come when it will be impossible to correct any deficiency. What is true of the lungs is true of imperfectly developed muscles.

Bicycling corrects all these, as the small exertion of peddling a bicycle calls into play all these muscles.

If Richard III were alive today, he would undoubtedly cry—"A Bicycle, A Bicycle, My Kingdom for a Bicycle!" And let it be a MONARCH.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Broadway Hotel.

COY. DOUGLAS

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The bark Albert will leave at 9 o'clock this morning.

Alameda and Warrimoo from the Coast and Colonies on Thursday.

The Bishop of Honolulu will return by the Claudine on Friday.

The Legislature will likely adjourn during the latter part of the week.

The new French Commissioner is expected to arrive early next month.

Expenses of the Lehua while in the Government service were \$5,929.95.

W. N. Armstrong is expected to return from Japan by the Belgic on August 9th.

There will be an afternoon tea at the Mist home, Nuuanu avenue, this afternoon.

W. D. Alexander, Jr., leaves on the bark Albert this morning for the Coast to spend his vacation.

How many alligator pear seeds are you going to save this week for the Commissioner of Agriculture?

Miss Alice Bicknell, of this city, left on the Irmgard yesterday to attend school at Northfield seminary.

Henry M. Stanley has been elected to the English Commons as a Conservative from North Lambeth.

D. B. Smith has been appointed a member of the Board of Immigration, succeeding J. A. Kennedy, resigned.

Oscar Bampfield Braddick, clerk in T. H. Davies & Co.'s store, took the oath to support the Republic yesterday.

Paul Molenhauer, the mounted patrolman who was cut by a crazy native last Saturday, is getting along well.

Rev. L. E. Schneider will leave by the Albert this morning. He will probably return in two months and take up his residence in this city.

Charles Crane, captain of the Myrtles, has just completed a rowing machine, which will be placed on a pontoon at the boathouse and used for exercise.

Misses Sears and Bicknell, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who spent a year as teachers at Kawaiahao seminary, left on the Irmgard for Port Townsend yesterday morning.

Miss Mary E. Green, who is doing good work among Hawaiians, and especially children of that race, will leave today for a six weeks vacation at Makawao.

Louis Grant, an experienced electrician, has gone to Hilo to make a complete survey of the town and furnish estimates for the Hilo Electric Light Company.

Lawrence Kip and wife will leave for San Francisco by the Albert today. Mr. Kip returns to straighten up his business preparatory to residing permanently in Honolulu.

Mrs. Dr. Whitney gave a delightful picnic to some friends at her new house on the peninsula Thursday afternoon. Yachting was the special feature of the afternoon.

Castle & Cooke recently received from England a line of baskets in willow, rush and manilla, feather dusters, floor brooms, brushes of all kinds, Australian saddles, bird cages, twine, etc.

Alexander Garvie, who was until recently assistant bookkeeper in Bishop & Co.'s bank, left by the Ke Au Hou yesterday to assume his new position as bookkeeper at Makaweli plantation.

Invitations are out for the marriage reception to be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann for their daughter Anita and H. Focke, on the evening of August 7th.

D. Kapali, a native, and B. Raymond, a Spaniard, were arrested for failing and neglecting to assist Officer J. Kupieha in arresting Joe, after he had stabbed Patrolman Molenhauer. Another arrest will be made today.

The Doric will soon be put upon the docks in Belfast, and after a thorough renovating be brought to San Francisco for the run between that port and the Orient in competition with the Canadian and Northern Pacific steamers.

Captain Webber, formerly commander of the Zelandia, is now in San Francisco. It is claimed that he has been intrusted with the task of reorganizing the Chinese navy. He has been empowered with the authority, it is said, to purchase ships and contract for the construction of new ones.

News has been received from Honolulu, Kauai, that while three police officers were arresting a Chinaman for having opium in possession, friends of the latter pounced upon the officers and used them rather roughly. They succeeded in rescuing their countryman and then made off. Nine of the ring leaders were arrested the next day, but the opium smuggler could not be found.

HOSPITAL OFFICERS MEET.

Various Reports Read at Biennial Meeting of Corporation.

Statistics Furnished by Superintendent Richard—Trustees Re-Elected. Patients Treated.

The regular biennial meeting of the Queen's Hospital Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, some fourteen members being present. J. H. Paty acted as secretary.

The old officers and the five retiring trustees, Messrs. H. A. Widemann, J. B. Atherton, M. P. Robinson, J. T. Waterhouse and F. A. Schaefer were re-elected.

Board of Trustees met immediately after the corporation concluded.

Drs. C. B. Wood and C. B. Cooper presented the following quarterly report:

"TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Gentlemen:—We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1895. The number of patients at present in the hospital is 72, viz: 35 Hawaiians—27 males, 9 females; 2 Chinese, 7 Japanese and 29 other nationalities, 33 of whom are paying patients. The number of admissions during the quarter was 178, viz: 87 Hawaiians—64 males, 23 females; 6 Chinese, 24 Japanese and 61 of other nationalities. Discharged, 147, viz: 73 Hawaiians—51 males, 22 females; 4 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 55 of other nationalities. Deaths, 24, viz: 9 Hawaiians—5 males, 4 females; 2 Chinese, 8 Japanese and 5 of other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows: Beriberi 1, cerebral hemorrhage 1, dysentery 2, dropsical effusion pericardial sac 1, gastric ulcer 1, intermittent fever 1, intestinal hemorrhage 1, paralysis 2, peritonitis 1, pneumonia 1, phthisis pulmonalis 4, pneumonia 1, tuberculosis 2, valvular heart disease 1. Of the above, one died within 24 and one within 48 hours after admission.

The highest number of patients was 80, lowest 58, daily average 68. Number of prescriptions 551. There have been two major and 22 minor operations and one postmortem examination during the quarter. The number of patients treated in the hospital has been 389, viz: April 128, May 132, June 131."

The treasurer's report for seven months ending July 17, 1895, showed disbursements \$25,946.97 and receipts \$23,540.45. Balance due treasurer \$2407.49.

The old officers were re-elected.

A COMPLETE WRECK

A Story of Peculiar Interest to Women.

How the Life of a York State Woman was Wrecked—Life Lost Its Joy—But the Clouds Passed and Happiness Came Again.

(From the Binghamton, N. Y., Republican.)

We have heard so much talk throughout the country of late concerning Mrs. Martha Gates of Maine, Broome County, N. Y., that yesterday a reporter of the Binghamton Republican, interviewed her for publication, and her story, which will interest all women, is as follows:

"I was born in Hartford, Cortland County, New York, 42 years ago. I have been married 21 years and am the mother of eight children. About two years ago I was afflicted with troubles incidental to my sex and suffered agonizing pain. The trouble continued to grow worse, until last winter I was compelled to take to my bed. I called upon a physician, but his treatment did not seem to do me much good, and only relieved me for a little time, after which my condition became worse than before. I was confined to my bed for three months and was absolutely unable to attend to my household duties. I could hardly feed myself so weak had I become. I had to be waited upon day and night and was a physical wreck. There was very grave doubts about my ultimate recovery. The best hope the doctor could hold out to me was that I might be able to get around again and attend to my household duties after remaining in bed a few months longer. But instead of getting better I grew steadily worse. One day I happened to read in the paper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and decided to give them a trial. Immediately after taking them and before I had used a half a box I saw a marked change for the better in my condition. All this time, however, I was confined to my bed. I continued taking the medicine until I had used four boxes and by that time I was able to be about and around again. The improvement has been steady ever since. I am still a little weak, but am growing stronger as fast as nature, aided by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will let me. I have great faith in these pills and shall use them hereafter. My husband, who felt real miserable all the Spring, took them and they made a new man of him. I have also used them for my daughter, aged 19 years, who has found them very beneficial for troubles incidental to her sex. So far as I am myself concerned I consider it a wonderful cure."

Mrs. Gates has lived in North Maine for many years, and is highly respected. Any statement she makes is cheerfully acquiesced in by her friends and acquaintances.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most of the ailments mentioned, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to women, a curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Dr. J. C. Williams, and 4 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trademark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

DR. NORTHRUP IN JAPAN.

Pays Tribute to Progress and Loyalty of Japanese.

His Work for the Country Appreciated. Lectures in Many Cities—Dinner at the Tokyo Club.

The Japan Daily Mail of June 14th contains an extended account of a dinner tendered Dr. B. G. Northrup, who recently passed through this country on his way to Japan, at the Tokyo Club. Those present included some of the highest dignitaries of the nation. Mr. Kanda, speaking in behalf of the Japanese students in America said:

"It is with feelings of great pleasure that I rise to propose a toast in honor of our much esteemed guest, the Hon. B. G. Northrup, and to say a few words in grateful remembrance of his many personal kindnesses to them during the years of their study, and of his great services to Japan in the cause of her education and her friendly relations with the United States.

"It gives us peculiar pleasure at this season of great national rejoicing to welcome amongst us so distinguished a veteran from a field unstained by any bloodshed.

"That he, in his great age, should have traveled over half the earth in the cause of education, is a feat at which we simply gaze with wonder and admiration. It is a lesson which impresses itself indelibly on our hearts. From another point of view, however, nothing is more natural than that he, like a good husbandman, should pay us a visit now, to see how the crops have prospered, the seeds of which he helped to plant so many years ago. Yes, what Japan has accomplished both materially and intellectually in so short a time, she owes to the generous services of those friends of hers of whom he is a distinguished representative. When, however, her great aspirations and the part she is destined to play in the future history of the Orient are considered she has achieved but little. The harvest is not yet at hand. It is for us, actors on the present stage, to follow his admirable example of untiring energy and devotion to a noble cause, and to consecrate ourselves to the one great object of making Japan a truly enlightened nation.

"Nor must I omit to mention his generous efforts and powerful influence to awaken the conscience of the American people to a deep sense of the international justice with reference to the Shimonoseki indemnity. With the people in general of the United States the final passage of the bill was made a matter of conscience—an act which has enhanced their character in the eyes of this people, as a nation pre eminently distinguished for justice.

"With him, however, his untiring efforts through ten long years were actuated by a sincere desire to help on a newly awakened nation struggling under the weight of burdens consequent upon the sudden adoption of advanced ideas in almost every sphere of human activity. Mr. Northrup's name will be forever associated in the grateful remembrance of this people with whatever is of the best in the character of his countrymen.

In his reply Dr. Northrup drew striking comparisons between the attitude of China and Japan toward the education of the young men of the country.

"The world over this is an age of transition, most hopeful to the philanthropist. I can now name but two causes tending to this result; one is the great acceleration in the working of material, intellectual and religious forces, so that in a decade—sometimes in a single year—are accomplished broader results than formerly in a century. Another cause is the growing assimilation and power of public sentiment. Kings may reign, but far above all earthly potentates the principles of justice and right rule alike over kings and peoples, and are beginning to wield a power which no schemes of diplomacy and no combinations of human forces can resist, and which is stronger even than armies and navies. Russia will yet rue the day when, without a shadow of justice and in violation of international law, she interfered so grossly with the rights of Japan.

"More than in any other country this is an age of transition in Japan, for this empire has jumped at one bound out of the fifteenth century into the nineteenth. When the gates of isolation were first opened, your people learned that unification was the watchword of Europe, as there fifty-six petty principalities were in process of being merged into the ten strong centralized governments of that continent. Hence unification became the rallying cry in Japan. In what rapid succession have followed the great events of your recent history of the Restoration, the overthrow of the feudal system, and the announcement of a national parliament, that voluntary, unexpected, yes, unexampled surrender of power to the people—one only of the noble acts that have so endeared the Emperor to this nation! Of course an elective parliament implies parties and earnest discussion, but I am glad to learn that never has the authority of your Emperor been once menaced or assaulted. The Imperial throne rests securely on the firm foundation of the affection and reverence of the entire Japanese people. I was in Kyoto on April 27th, when the Emperor arrived and the grand triumphal arch near the depot, and the universal decorations of the streets, testified to the enthusiastic devotion of the people, as also did the magnificent decorations and unbounded enthusiasm shown here on the Emperor's return to this city on May 30th. Is there any other king on this globe so universally honored and beloved by his people as His Majesty the Emperor of Japan?"

Up to the 14th of June, Dr. Northrup had delivered thirty-eight lectures in Japan—a remarkable record for a man of his years. It was his intention to sail for America June 21st.

CHAMPIONS OF BALL SEASON?

Stars and Unknowns Have Each Won Five Games.

KAMS HAVE NO SHOW NOW.

Saturday's Game Won by Stars—Big Score and Errors Galore—Five More Yet to Be Played—Championship Between Stars and Unknowns—Both Confident.

game of baseball between the Stars and Kams, while interesting at times, was a combination of errors throughout. It was expected

that the Kams would make a desperate attempt to win in order to have any chance of winning the championship. It certainly looked as if the wind was blowing their way during the first part of the game, but as usual they played a losing game when behind.

There are five more games of the '95 season to be played—four scheduled and one postponed. Of these the Kams will play three, and if lucky enough to win them all, could not come out ahead.

The Stars and Unknowns are even, counting games won, but the latter ahead in percentage with one game to play to equalize standing of other clubs.

The championship will be between the Stars and Unknowns. Both clubs will make heroic efforts to carry off the pennant. Both Captains Thompson and Ganzel are equally confident, and as a result good ball playing may be expected during remainder of the season.

The game opened Saturday with the Stars at bat. Willie Wilder and Hart scored successively, Wodehouse crossing the plate for a total of three runs. Vannerman, a new light, played left field for the Stars, Ross being transferred to third, owing to inability of Lishman to play.

In their part of the first half the Kams piled up six runs. Three of these were made through failure of Angus to hold a fly in right field when two men were out.

The Stars added two in the second inning, their opponents failing to increase their lead of one run. In the third, Vannerman came home for the Stars, tying the score. Ahia and Kanewani tallied for the Kams, giving them an advantage of two. Although they played hard the Alumni boys failed to make another run till last half of the ninth, when Kanewani, by very clever base running, crossed the plate.

Both pitchers were batted freely throughout the game. Captain Ganzel's players came to bat in the fourth inning and, by numerous hard hits, materially assisted by errors galore of the opposing nine, tallied five runs, making the score stand eleven to eight in favor of the Stars. They failed to count in the fifth, eighth and ninth, but added one in the sixth and two in the seventh inning, winning the game by a score of fourteen to nine. Following is the score:

STARS.

NAMES.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wilder, W., 2b.....	6	3	1	2	3	4	
Hart, p.....	6	4	3	0	4	1	
Wilder, H., c.....	5	1	1	3	2		
Ganzel, 1 b.....	5	2	1	10	3	2	
Wodehouse, ss.....	5	1	1	1	1	0	
Angus, r f.....	5	1	3	3	0	1	
Ross, D., 3 b.....	5	0	1	3	1		
Vannerman, 1 f.....	5	1	1	0	0	0	
Carter, J. O., c f.....	5	1	0	2	0	1	
Total.....	47	14	11	27	17	12	

KAMEHAMEHAS.

NAMES.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Pahau, c.....	5	1	1	8	4	0	
Crowell, 1 f.....	5	1	0	3	0	0	
Kokl, 2 b.....	5	0	1	6	5	5	
Bridges, 3 b.....	5	1	0	8	0	5	
Davis, 1 b.....	4	0	1	0	5	0	
Kaano, r f.....	4	1	1	0	0	2	
Ahia, ss.....	4	1	0	2	1	1	
Lemon, p.....	4	2	2	1	2	4	
Kanewani, c f.....	4	2	1	1	0	0	
Total.....	40	9	7	27	17	17	

Time of game—2 hours. Runs earned—Stars, 4. Bases on balls—by Hart, 2. Struck out—by Hart, 7; by Lemon, 4. Left on bases—Stars, 6; Kams, 4. Two-base hits—Hart and Wodehouse. Three-base hits—Hart. Double plays—Stars, Ross, Ganzel and H. Wilder; Kams, Ahia and Kokl. Passed balls—H. Wilder, 3; Pahau, 1. Wild pitches—Hart, 1; Lemon, 1. Umpires—H. M. Whitney, Jr., and George Lucas. Scorer—A. Perry.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	Stars	Kamehamehas
1	3	2
2	1	0
3	1	0
4	1	0
5	1	0
6	1	0
7	1	0
8	1	0
9	1	0
Total	14	9

Willie Wilder got a hard hit on

the head with a pitched ball during the last inning, but continued to play. In the last half of the fifth Ahia hit a slow grounder just past Hart, who fumbled and threw wild to Ganzel, allowing the runner to reach third. He came toward the home plate at a fast pace, but was put out by Harry Wilder from a long throw by Ganzel.

There were a number of neat double plays on both sides. Hart is entitled to the credit of making the only three-base hit. He also made four, the highest individual number of runs, with four assists and only one error.

Willie Wilder was second best, making three runs, though credited with only one base hit. He made four errors, the largest number of any member of the Stars. The error column, as per below table, shows 17 errors for Kams and 12 for Stars, largest number made during any game this season.

The association, acting on the suggestion made in this paper, had wire netting put up to the eaves of the grand stand, thereby preventing any one being hit by the ball.

Unknowns and Kams next Saturday.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
Unkn's	8	5	3	.625
Stars	9	5	4	.555
Kam's	9	3	6	.333

MORE NEW BUILDINGS.

Bishop Estate to Erect Seven Stores on Hotel and Bethel Sts.

Arrangements were completed last Saturday for what will materially add to the prosperity of the city and be the means of putting several thousand dollars in circulation.

The Bishop estate will erect seven two-story brick stores on the ground now used by the merry-go-round. Commencing on Bethel street adjoining the restaurant property recently acquired by Castle & Cooke, the building will occupy all the frontage on that street and continue on Hotel street to the Empire saloon. There will be four stores on Hotel and three on Bethel street. Entrance to the rear will be from Nuuanu street through a lane now in use to reach the lot.

The building on the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets will have a frontage of 55 feet, extending back 100 feet. It will be occupied by Messrs. Ordway & Porter, the furniture dealers, being constructed especially for their large and growing business.

Work on the new building will commence at once, and when finished will be a valuable addition to that portion of the city as well as a most profitable realty investment.

BY AUTHORITY.

Department of the Interior.

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES. July 19, 1895.

Mr. G. E. THURM has this day been appointed an Agent to Take Acknowledgment of Instruments for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

THOS. G. THURM, Registrar of Conveyances.

Approved: J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

1674-St

S. KAILLEWA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Paia, in the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice G. E. Simpson, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 18, 1895.

1674-St

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day established and set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Kamiloloa, Kona, Island of Molokai, on a piece of land lying between the boundaries of Kapakea, and Kamiloloa and known as Kapakea, in the District of Kona, Island of Molokai.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed H. Peela, Poundmaster for the above Pound.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 18, 1895.

1674-St

LORRIN A. THURSTON,

Attorney at Law,

113 Kaahomahu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Sea Breeze House, Kailua, Hawaii.

(Close to the Landing.)

Is the only place which combines an excellent climate, good sea bathing and all the comforts of a home.

Terms reasonable.

Miss A. M. PARIS, Kailua, Kona, Hawaii.

You Can Tell Yourself

That it is a good liquid dentifrice.

It's delicious in flavor, efficient in cleaning, leaves a pleasant, refreshing feeling in the mouth and produces a sweet breath.

Aloha Tooth Wash

Contains wholesome ingredients that will be of real benefit to the teeth and gums. Will you try it? We invite your opinion of a sample vial, free.

SMALL VIALS FREE. REGULAR SIZE 25c.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

YALE IS AGAIN THE VICTOR.

Report Made by Casper W. Whitney
for Harper's Magazine.

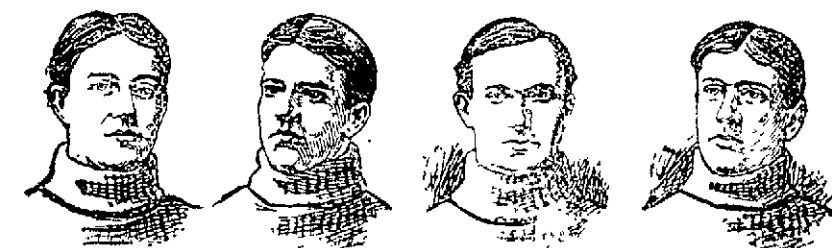
STROKE OF THE COMPETING CREWS

May be Written Down as a Novelty
First Time in Five Years Both Crews
Maintained Their Form Throughout
the Race—Harvard Finished Strong.

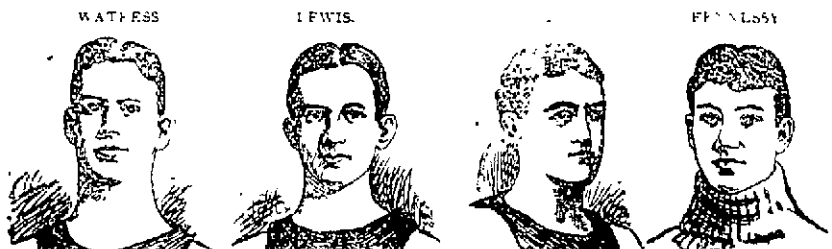
Owing to the number in the city
interested in inter-collegiate ath-
letics, and boat races in particular,
the following comments on the
Yale-Harvard race made by Casper
W. Whitney, in Harper's Weekly
will be read with interest:

The Harvard-Yale race of 1895
may be written down as having at-

ARMSTRONG, BLY, HOLCOMB



THE YALE CREW.



THE HARVARD VARSITY CREW.

tained at least the distinction of
novelty. It was the first one in
five years in which both crews
maintained their form throughout
the race. In '91, Harvard's last
victory, Yale went to pieces. In
every race since that time Har-
vard's crew has gone to pieces.

This is the first year in the last
five that the two strokes, pure and
simple, have been fairly and
squarely tested. There has been
little doubt in the minds of most
men who follow these matters
closely, and have enough knowl-
edge to judge, of the superiority
of the Yale stroke.

This is the first time, however,
that it has been possible to com-
pare the two throughout the entire
four miles. The difference between
the two must have been patent to
every careful observer. The Yale
crew was the usual good one that is
certain to be turned out from New
Haven. I saw nothing to indicate
the "remarkable" which has been
claimed for it. I had not seen
either of the crews until they left
their floats to pull to the start. My
mind, therefore, was in a receptive
condition, without the predilec-
tions which watching a crew at
practice is apt to form. There was
the same beautiful blade-work
Yale always exhibits, the same
strong quick grip of the water on
the catch and the power put on
instantly, the same drive with the
legs, and easy, lightning recover.

Three innovations I noticed—a
longer stroke than last year, a
greater disregard of the body work
than I had before seen in a Yale
crew, slightly bent arms on the
catch. The Harvard crew im-
pressed me as the most finished I
have seen in a crimson shell. The
blade-work, while much inferior to
Yale's, was a great improvement
over anything Harvard has done
in recent years; the body work
superior to Yale's. But body work
with the leg-drive is ineffective in
a four-mile pull, and Harvard's
usual was weak in this, one of the
elements of eight-oared rowing.

Harvard men cannot place the
blame for this defeat on the heads
of their crew. There was no break
this year in two strokes, and even
—no going to pieces, no more
splashing than in the Yale boat,

and very little in either. The
shell, as a matter of fact, seemed
to travel on a more even keel,
though this is not saying Yale's
shell was noticeably unsteady;
there was little fault to find with
either. The Harvard men pulled
the stroke as it had been taught
them, and rowed the race as they
had been instructed. They finished
strong, and at a faster pace than
they started, which no Harvard
crew, in my remembrance, has
done heretofore.

The race from beginning to end
was a contest between the Harvard
stroke and the Yale stroke, and
the latter, with a much less num-
ber to the minute, demonstrated
its irrefutable superiority. A Har-
vard crew coached in the stroke of
the year will never win from a
Yale crew in their present stroke;
that is, of course, assuming the
initial material to be more or less
on a par. In other words, Harvard
can never win from Yale, until
they lengthen their stroke, and,
above all, improve their leg work.

NEW AND EXCITING GAME.

Description of Lacrosse and How
the Game is Played.

STRUGGLE FROM START TO FINISH.

Stick About Four Feet Long Provided
With Network—Positions of Players
and Their Duties—Great Agility and
Dexterity Required—Honolulu Club.



A CROSSE, lately
introduced into this
country from Cana-
da, where it occu-
pies a position like
that so long held by
cricket in England
and baseball in the
United States, is of
Indian origin. It
derives its name
from the implement
used in striking the
ball, which is a long, hickory stick
curved at one end. Across the curve
of the stick stout network is stretched
extending half-way down its length.
To the spectator the sport presents
the appearance of a combination
of football and hockey, with some strik-
ing variations from both. It is a very
animated game, interesting to the
looker-on, and highly exciting to the
crews engaged in the game. It re-
quires a large space of ground, not
less, as a rule, than 400 yards square,
and tolerably level. Toward the two
ends of this ground goal posts are
fixed, as in football, and the players
are divided into two parties, each hav-
ing its own goal. Each goal consists
of two poles, six feet high and six feet
apart, without top ornament. The
distance between the goals is optional,
depending upon the space of ground
on which the game may be played,
and other conditions, either accidental
or the subject of agreement between
the contending parties.

The object pursued by either party
throughout the game is to drive the
ball through the opponents' goal—
that is, between the goal posts. This
done the game is over, having been
won by the side which accom-
plished it.

The ball used is india-rubber, and
must not be more than nine or less
than eight inches in circumference.
It must, as a rule, be touched only
with the "crosse," and it may either
be struck with this implement or car-
ried upon it. The "crosse" is about
four feet long, the net work with
which it is provided being nearly
tight, but sufficiently loose to hold the
ball when resting on it. It is not
allowed to assume the shape of a bag.
Thus fashioned, the ball may be readily
picked up from the ground and carried
upon the "crosse" or thrown from it
toward the opponents' goal.

The principal players on either side
occupy the following stations: 1.
"Goal-keeper," who places himself near
the goal, it being his duty to defend
it when imminent danger. 2. "Point,"
some twenty or thirty
yards in front of
the goal-keeper. 3.
"Cover-point,"
about the same dis-
tance in advance of
point 4. "Center,"
who faces the center
of the field; and 5.
"Home," who is sta-
tioned nearest the
opponents' goal. The
remaining players
are called the fielders and have no
fixed position.

The game is commenced midway
between the two goals, the ball being
"struck off" by the captain of both
sides. The struggle at once begins,
each side endeavoring, by striking
and following up the ball, to carry it
onward until their opponents' goal is
reached; the other striving by every
means in their power to beat back the
ball and force it in turn into their op-
ponents' ground.

Great agility and dexterity are re-
quired to play an efficient part in the
game. Fleetness of foot and quickness
of eye are the essential qualifications
of a good player. When a player has
caught and is carrying the ball upon
his "crosse," any player may strike
the ball from his stick with their own
weapon. Thus, at the moment when,
after a long contest, he may be on the
point of winning the game by a fling
of the ball, which he has obtained
with much difficulty, it may be jerked
or beaten out of his "crosse" in a con-
trary direction, and the struggle re-
newed as from the beginning.

As played by the Canadians, who
adopt a light and picturesque costume
for the purpose, the game as before
said becomes highly interesting to
the spectator. A player running at full
speed will frequently quickly catch up
the ball on the end of his "crosse," drop
it to the ground to baffle a pursuer,
catch it again and repeat this until
he has either
passed it on to
one of his own
side, who is near-
er the adver-
sary's goal or car-
ried it well for-
ward himself.

For, contrary to
the rule in foot-
ball, in this game
the player is al-
lowed to do all he can to pass the ball
to another competitor on the same
side who may place himself in a more
favorable position.

Notwithstanding that we have a
little warmer climate to play in than
our Canadian friends, the weather
here is admirably adapted for that
purpose. Lacrosse has all the ele-
ments of popularity and possesses
many of the advantages of other games
without that element of danger which
is found, for instance, in football,
with which the "crosse" is fashioned
causes no serious hurt, and besides this
the chance of an occasional fall, there
is nothing to cause injury to the
player.

The above account of lacrosse,
how it played, etc. was furnished

by one of the most active members
of the Honolulu club, and who was
among the first to agitate in favor
of the new game.

STABBED BY A CRAZY NATIVE.

Mounted Patrolman Paul Molen-
hauer Seriously Injured.

Deed Witnessed by Jim Kupihea—Assail-
ant Tried to Murder Him—Bystanders
Refused to Render Assistance—Wound-
ed Man in Hospital His Condition.

One of the most singular cases
of stabbing with evident intent to
kill, occurred near the corner of
Liliha and King streets at a little
after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon,
when Joe, a native, nearly suc-
ceeded in killing Paul Molenhauer,
a mounted patrolman, then on duty.
Following is the story told by Jim
Kupihea, the policeman who arrest-
ed the assailant:

"I was sitting on my front porch
when I heard a loud yell a short
distance down the street, followed
by the exclamation, 'This mounted
patrolman has taken my children!' I
ran to the gate just in time to see
Joe running toward Kalihiki as if
possessed of an evil spirit. So
swift, indeed, was the pace that
Molenhauer, although he started
almost immediately after him,
found difficulty in catching up.

"Near J. I. Dowsett's place Mo-
lenhauer caught the man and
stood for some time in conversa-
tion with him. Evidently he did
not think his case very serious, for
he let go his hold on him and came
back slowly to the place where I
was standing watching the out-
come of matters. 'Jim, you fellow
is crazy, isn't he?' was the remark
he made. 'No, but I think he has
received an overdose of okolehao.'

"We stood thus, idly chaffing,
for quite a while. Molenhauer is
very much liked by all of us who
live in the neighborhood, and,
whenever he essays a few joking
remarks, we are earnest listeners.
We became absorbed in the occu-
pation of making witty remarks.

In a little while Joe came run-
ning toward us calling out, 'Where's
that mounted policeman?' No one
thought anything of the matter,
and the conversation continued.

"Joe ran to the side of Mo-
lenhauer and made a lunge at his
right side. I did not take in the
situation until the patrolman's
horse turned and I saw the man
make more desperate lunges with a
knife, the blade of which was some
six inches long and very sharp.
Quick as lightning three more
stabs followed, when the horse
turned and I got a chance to seize
the would-be murderer.

"The horse had become thor-
oughly frightened, and rearing
backward, threw Molenhauer.
Shortly after this, and while I was
struggling with Joe, Molenhauer
said as he lay on the ground, 'Jim,
I'm done for!'

"Joe displayed the strength of a
wild man, nor could I get the knife
out of his hand. He made two or
three lunges backwards, with the
evident intention of killing me, so
I confined my attention to holding
his arms.

"With the help of a boy friend,
I succeeded in getting the knife
away from Joe. After that, man-
aging him was an easy job.

"Molenhauer was taken to the
hospital, where his wounds were
dressed by Dr. Cooper.

"I have no language adequate to
express my contempt for the cow-
ardly bearing of the men who stood
around and watched Joe try his
best to strike at me. I called
several times to certain individuals,
but all I received for an answer
was a blank stare.

"I know no reason why Joe
stabbed Molenhauer. To the best
of my knowledge, the two had
never had any dealings before.
The remark, 'This mounted patrol-
man has taken my children,' was
made while Molenhauer was stand-
ing some forty feet away. The two
had had no previous conversation."

It was learned yesterday after-
noon that Joe acts "peculiar" on
certain occasions. It has been the
habit of his family to keep him at
home as much as possible. He was
let out Saturday and succeeded in
working up some kind of a mania.
Inquiries at the hospital late last
night elicited the information that
Molenhauer was doing well, his in-
juries not being necessarily fatal.

Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a
pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal.,
says: "Whenever I am troubled
with a pain in the stomach or with
diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I
have used it for years, know it to be
reliable remedy, and recommend it to
every one." For sale by Benson,
Smith & Co. Agents.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.
Choicest Meats
—FROM—
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop
FAMILIES AND SHIPPING
SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—
Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are
thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by
means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Re-
frigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy
properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer
after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Began to announce to his friends and the
public in general

That he has opened the above Salo-
on where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m.,
under the immediate supervision of a Compe-
tent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-
class manufacturers, has been obtained, and
will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables
connected with the establishment, where
of the cues can participate.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly
decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get
any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on
hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are con-
stantly receiving new designs in
mouldings.

We are now offering something
first-class in Colored Photos.

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BROS.

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(ESTABLISHED 1836)

Assets \$ 42,038,000
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Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire
on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

\$11,671,018 2s 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £25,000,000 £ 2 5 0
Subscribed .. 2,750,000 0 0 0
Paid-up Capital .. 2,750,000 0 0 0
2—Fire Funds .. 2,410,992 7 3
3—Life and Annuity Funds .. 8,572,825 14 11

\$11,671,018 2s 2d

Revenue Fire Branch .. 1,546,656 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity .. 1,859,821 16 9

Branches .. 22,946,678 15 4

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life
Departments are free from liability in respect
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reinsur-
ance .. 8,000,000
Capital their Re-insurance Companies .. 101,650,000

Total .. Reinsurances 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reinsur-
ance .. 8,500,000
Capital their Re-insurance Companies .. 35,000,000

Total .. Reinsurances 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above
two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are
prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Mer-
chandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also
Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most
favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.
1856 1y

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,675,000

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The undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are prepared to
insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick
Buildings, and on Merchandise stored
therein, on the most favorable terms. For par-
ticulars apply at the office of F. A.
SCHAEFER & CO. 1856 1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company.

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have estab-
lished a General Agency here, and the under-
signed, General Agents, are authorized to take
Risks against the Dangers of the Sea
on the Most Favorable Terms.

1899 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

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Having established an Agency at Honolulu
the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned Gen-
eral Agents, are authorized to take
Risks against the Danger of the Sea
—AT THE—
Most Reasonable Rates, and on the
Most Favorable Terms

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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discount for cash. Call and see
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struments taken as part payment. Tuning
and repairing a specialty.

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HONOLULU H. I.

1649-1y

AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

So Mr Cleveland Wants to Consider
Hawaii

CABLE PROJECT COMES UP AGAIN.

Still Character of "Understanding" with
England—President Forgets His Action
During First Administration.
Reminiscences Are Very Distasteful

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Strange as it may seem, there have been some recent indications that the administration has not wholly abandoned its Hawaiian policy, and that advantage may be taken of any opportunity to show the hostility of the president and his advisers to the Hawaiian Republic. Some administration officials even admit the possibility that England may be planning to seize Hawaii. The impression is growing that Great Britain is now pursuing a policy which is of great moment to herself and injurious to the interests of the United States. It is believed that this policy was deliberately drawn up, and that the end in view is a foothold in Hawaii.

The administration, blind as usual, believes that England does not seek Hawaii. Members of the cabinet have intimated that "assurances" have been given by Great Britain that she has no ambition in Hawaii. These "assurances" were not in writing, but they are no less binding, it is said. One official admitted recently that he looked upon England's claim upon the Dole government as worthy of serious consideration. He said:

"Great Britain has found by her experience in Nicaragua that she is safe in saying and doing pretty much as she pleases in affairs which seriously concern our Central American interests, and I believe she now proposes making experiments in Hawaii. She will not be molested, and she knows it."

We are Counted Out

Chafing under the rebuke administered to him by Congress and the people for his conspiracy with Liliuokalani against free government in Hawaii, there is no reason for hope that President Cleveland would enter a protest against any outrage which might be attempted in that quarter by any other power, in fact, there is some reason to fear that Mr Cleveland not only expects Great Britain to repeat in Hawaii the program that she carried through in Nicaragua, but that he is prepared to let her have as free a field in the one case as in the other.

A member of the cabinet said since the evacuation of Corinto, that any claims that Great Britain might have against the government of President Dole, growing out of the punishment of British citizens for participating in the late rebellion, would have to be settled by Great Britain and Hawaii without any interference from us. He said it was a matter with which the United States has nothing whatever to do. "Hawaii," said he, "is an independent government. The protection of the United States has never been extended to it, and if it has given any offence to any other government on the face of the earth, it must carry on its own controversies and accept the results. There is no more reason why we should interfere at Honolulu than there was why we should interfere at Corinto."

Yet it is only a few months since President Cleveland asked Congress to permit Hawaii to allow Great Britain to have a cable franchise in the Hawaiian Islands.

A Fact Worth Recalling

President Cleveland, like his cabinet subordinate, during the last session, in a public interview, endeavored to justify his position with regard to Hawaii by the statement that Hawaii is a wholly independent nation, foreign to the United States in all respects, and in which this country has no interest different from the interest which it has in any foreign country. Yet, at the very last session of Congress, the President of the United States sent a message to Congress, asking that that body grant authority to the Hawaiian Government to permit Great Britain to land a cable on Hawaiian soil. And the treaty under which Hawaii ceded to the United States the right to determine what foreign countries shall be allowed to do within Hawaiian territory was negotiated under Mr. Cleveland's former administration. The president in his public utterance, has exhibited great ignorance of the acts of his own administration, or he has presumed upon the credulity of Congress and the American people. The statement of President Cleveland that Hawaii stands in the same relation to the United States that any other foreign power does, is false in history and false in fact. There is no other foreign country which is compelled to ask the United States for permission to do what it pleases with its own territory.

Those who are familiar with the stubbornness with which the president adheres to any position which he has once taken will not be surprised to hear that there are intimations that he will again ask Congress to give Great Britain the authority to land the cable in Hawaii, although he insists that Hawaii is an independent power. But there is even less probability that such a recommendation would be favorably considered by the next Congress than there was that the last Congress would favorably act upon it.

Case of Gross Ignorance

It is no more possible that the recommendation of the president as to the British cable shall receive favorable action in Congress than it is for any other impossible thing to happen. The request on behalf of Great Britain was made on commercial grounds. It was assumed by the president that, if this cable be laid, it would be available for the use of the United States in all circumstances. This assumption is based upon gross ignorance of

the situation, of the geography of the island, and of the policy of Great Britain. The British government makes this request in order that it may secure a military cable in the Pacific ocean as it has one in the Atlantic ocean, and almost everywhere else.

If this cable should be landed in Hawaii with the consent of the United States it would be found that, if an emergency arises, the United States could not send a single order for a movement of any of its warships over it. Great Britain seeks with this cable to strengthen its military arm. The Canadian Pacific railroad was built as a military highway. The line of steamers which connects with that railroad at its western terminus on the Pacific ocean is another addition to the military power of Great Britain. This cable which the British government now seeks to lay from Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, to the Hawaiian group is designed as another military agency of the British government. The object of this cable is not for commercial usage only. If it were a cable designed for commercial use, why should it not be landed at Honolulu, where the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands is and where it could be landed without in any way infringing upon this ancient treaty between the United States and Hawaii, and where the consent of the United States government would not be required? If the British government desires to lay a strictly commercial cable between Vancouver and Honolulu it would have no difficulty in doing that. The Hawaiian Republic, undoubtedly, would very promptly grant the necessary permission and no request would be necessary from any foreign power.

The Real Purpose

But the island of which the cession is requested or upon which the British government wishes to have the authority and the permission of the United States to land this cable, is simply a rock in the ocean, about a quarter of a mile long. There is no harbor to it. It is inaccessible even to a small boat, except in a profound calm. It is a rocky bluff situated where it is absolutely inaccessible to commerce. No ship can ever go there. It would require vast sums of money to prepare a harbor which would make it possible for ships even of the lightest draft to approach this rock. It is absolutely nothing but a rock. If the telegraph cable station should be made there it would be of no advantage to the commerce of Honolulu or to the commerce of the world. Ships could not land there.

A special cable must necessarily be laid from that point to Honolulu afterward in order to make the cable of any advantage whatever. But if it is to be a military cable subject to the absolute control of Great Britain under all circumstances, it can be well understood why the British government desires to have that desolate, barren and isolated rock under its control. The object is to make the cable a military cable subordinate to the interests of Great Britain, so that it can command the Pacific ocean and also be at the nearest point to the western outlet of the Nicaragua canal.

IS LATEST AMERICAN TRAITOR.

Rev. Morgan Denounces the President of the United States.

If Not Watched He Will Deed Away
the Country to England, Spain
and the Shylocks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., July 8—

With the stars and stripes held above him the Rev. W. J. Morgan on Saturday last denounced the President of the United States as a traitor. It was at a celebration in honor of the Fourth of July, which had been postponed from Thursday, owing to rain.

The Rev. W. J. Morgan, the orator, is one of the ablest ministers in Florida. He is an ex Confederate and is said to be a relative of United States Senator Morgan of Alabama. There were about 1000 persons present.

Morgan began his address sensationally. Unfolding a United States flag and pointing to the stars and stripes he said:

Those colors are the emblems of liberty, but Grover Cleveland is bent on effacing them and allowing Great Britain, Spain and the Shylocks to plant their colors in place of the red, white and blue. When Grover Cleveland had the stars and stripes lowered at Honolulu by his creature, Blount, he committed an act as infamous as that which made the name of Benedict Arnold a stench in the nostrils of patriots. Benedict Arnold was the first American traitor and Grover Cleveland is the latest. Hereafter the names of Arnold and Cleveland should be coupled.

The president seems to be crazed with a desire to humiliate the American people and cater to the wishes of foreign nations. No American can think of how Great Britain bullied Nicaragua, without shame. The American people demanded the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but Grover Cleveland sat like a log and allowed the world's greatest bully to humiliate the Nicaraguans. Great Britain invaded American soil at Corinto, and its action had been been resented just as if it had been New York instead of Corinto.

The people of Cuba are fighting for freedom just as our forefathers fought their British oppressors, but the world is treated to the spectacle of Grover Cleveland issuing proclamations and using American warships to keep the Spanish yoke upon the neck of the island patriots. He keeps United States cruisers on the Florida coast to prevent aid being furnished the patriots, but he had no warships to spare when a Spanish gunboat fired upon and chased the Alliance, which flew the stars and stripes; and he even rebuked Gresham for demanding that Spain should apologize for the insult.

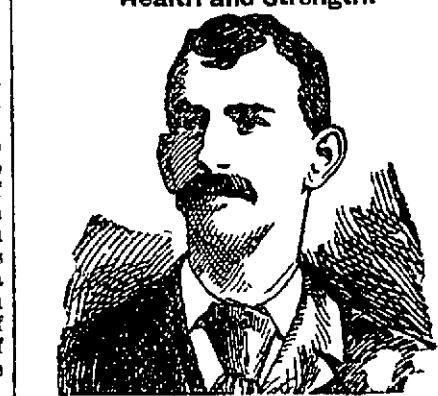
The Rev. Mr. Morgan said Cleve-

land was in league with the shylocks. "I believe," said the speaker, "if the true inwardness of the bond deal were known that Cleveland would be impeached as soon as Congress meets. Carlisle is simply a tool in the 'fat one's' hands."

"Thank God," concluded the orator, there are only a few more months of power left to Cleveland, but unless he is watched he will deed away the United States to Great Britain, Spain and the shylocks."

About Filibuster Yarns

One of the passengers by the Miowera yesterday, whose intention it is to engage in business here, in speaking to an acquaintance with regard to filibuster rumors from Seattle and Port Townsend, said men were stationed by the Hawaiian Government at these places for the purpose of watching suspicious movements of persons supposed to be connected with filibustering expeditions. Extra good wages were an incentive to work industriously, but there being no work to do, the next best thing was to start rumors which, reaching the ears of the Government, might be construed as meaning special alertness on their part.

After Pneumonia
Catarrh, Abscesses, and
DyspepsiaHood's Sarsaparilla Cures Robust
Health and Strength.

Mr. Wm. W. Orr

Is a well known blacksmith of Trenton, N. J. He writes illustrating the great building up, blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla after serious illness.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"I am pleased to make a statement of my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a blacksmith and contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. Before I got over the illness, two large abscesses gathered on my lungs. Different medicines failed to do me any good. Catarrh and dyspepsia

Made Me Very Weak

and I lost flesh. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had used a bottle I began to feel better. I continued and have taken five bottles and it has cured me of all my troubles and made me perfectly well. I now have a good

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

appetite and weigh five pounds heavier than ever before. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly." Wm. W. Orr, 300 Cobbling Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Tills, Biliousness,

Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache, &c.

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Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for Circular. C. S. HALEY, Sec. 1672

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HARDWARE

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